

# *Eskimo Boy*



## Pre Lesson Plan 3

**Age:** K - 2

**Setting:** Classroom

**Standards:** Environment and Ecology: 4.2.4A(3), 4.3.4A(1), 4.3.4C(1), 4.6.4A(2,9,10), 4.8.4A(2), 4.8.4B(2), 4.8.4C(1,2)  
Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening: 1.2.3A(2, 3), 1.3.3A, B, E, F, 1.6.3A, B(1-5), D(2-4), E, 1.7.3B

**Objectives:** Students will be able to:

- Recall information about the Arctic
- Discover cultures of the people in the Arctic (Lapps and Inuit)
- Compare the similarities and differences between the cultures of the people in the Arctic and the culture in which they live.

**Overview:** Students will relate to a story and recall information they have learned about the Eskimos from the story. Students will use information from text and photographs to compare the similarities and differences of the Arctic people.  
Materials referenced from:

A Unit About the Arctic and Antarctica by Bob DeWeese and JoEllen Moore.

**Materials:** Eskimo Boy: Life in an Inupiaq Eskimo Village by Russ Kendall  
Other reference books on the Eskimo/Inuit people (see reference list on pages 47-48)  
Map Pencils  
Chart Paper/Board Markers  
Chalk Crayons  
Who Lives at the Poles? (page 20) Eskimo/Lapp handout (page 21)  
*Optional:* Clothing - Historical Aid handouts (pages 22-24)

**Procedure:**

1. Bring students to reading area on the floor.
2. Introduce the book to them. Read the title and author. Have them look at the cover and make predictions in the story.
3. Read the story.
4. Lead your students in a discussion of the book. Students will recall information they have learned about the Eskimo people from the story.
5. Write the information in phrase form on the chalkboard or on chart paper.
  - where does Norman live?
  - describe what winter is like
  - how do they keep warm?
  - what is Norman's school like?
  - what is summertime like?
6. Analyze the pictures in the story carefully. What else can you learn about the people just from the pictures? Add this information to your list.

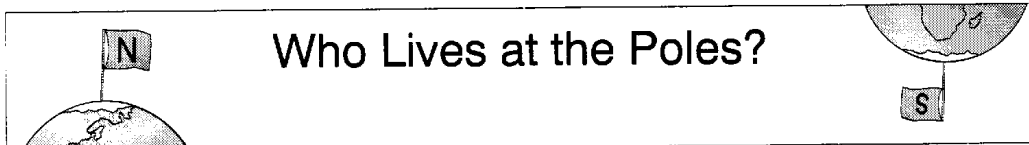
*(continued on page 19)*

7. Use the information on the list to compare the Eskimos to themselves. Have students think about all the ways their own lives are similar to Norman's. Then have them think about all of the ways their lives are different from Norman's life.
8. Create a Venn diagram with your students.
9. As a conclusion, students will learn some of the Eskimo language.

<i>aniu</i> = snow	<i>Inupiaq</i> = real people	<i>mazaq</i> = sun
<i>nanuq</i> = polar bear	<i>umiaq</i> = large boat	<i>ini</i> = sod or wood house
<i>uniat</i> = dog sled	<i>qimugum</i> = dog	
10. Have students write these words (with the English meaning) in their vocabulary lists to be used during the unit study.
11. Students will draw and color pictures of the Eskimos to include settings and people to be displayed during the unit study.

**Assessment:**

Students will recall information aloud from the story and compare it to their own life by creating a class Venn diagram. The teacher will assess knowledge gained through student art work of an Eskimo's life.



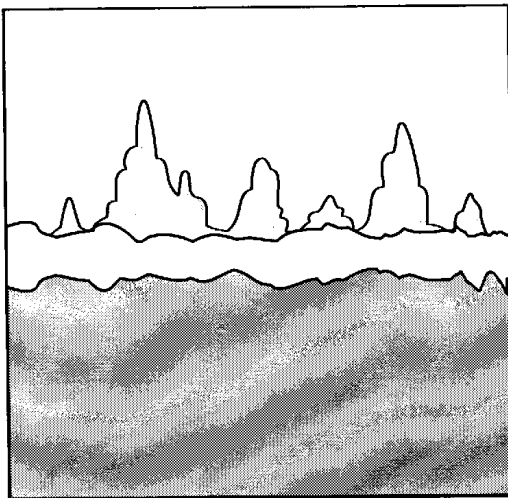
## Who Lives at the Poles?

### Antarctica

There are no native people on the continent of Antarctica. Until nations began establishing research stations, no one lived there on a permanent basis. Today, scientists from many countries live there as they study weather, atmospheric conditions, geological forms and plant and animal life.

Because of the weather conditions, special clothing and housing are required for the scientists and for visitors. Anything you need for work and for recreation must be brought in from the outside. You can't rush off to the local shopping mall if you want something.

There are some groups of tourists that go to visit Antarctica. Don't rush to pack your bag though. It is a very expensive trip! Some people feel that tourists shouldn't be allowed to visit Antarctica. They think that too many people coming disturbs the animals and their delicate habitat. What do you think?



### The Arctic

There have been people living in the Arctic for thousands of years. These people have adapted to the cold climate and long, dark winters. Most of these people settled along the coasts where they could fish and hunt animals such as seals and whales.

The **Lapps** (Sami) live in the far northern parts of Finland and Denmark above the Arctic Circle. They are a nomadic people traveling from place to place with their herds of reindeer. They move their herds across the plateaus and up into the Arctic mountains in the summer, then back down to the plateaus in the winter. They live in tents and use reindeer for clothing, food and to pull their sleds. They even use the bones of the reindeer to make needles, spoons, etc. This way of life is changing rapidly as they have more contact with modern civilizations. More of the Lapps live settled in towns. Many of them herd their reindeer with snowmobiles.

The people usually called Eskimos living in the Arctic call themselves **Inuit**. This means "human being." There are many native cultures in the Arctic, each having its own history, traditions and language. What they all shared in the past was the ability to survive in an extremely harsh land, using the natural materials available and animals such as whales and seals for their homes, clothing and food. As with the Lapps, the traditional ways have changed with the arrival of people with modern ways of life. Arctic people must now live in two worlds.

Think about what it must be like living above the Arctic Circle. Tell the person next to you one way life is different for the Inuit and Lapps than where you live. Tell the person next to you one way life is the same for these Arctic dwellers as where you live.

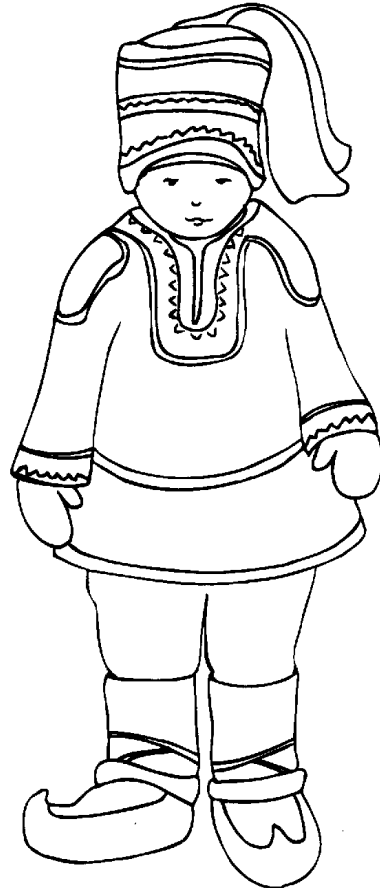
**An Eskimo**



Write three facts about Eskimo life  
above the Arctic Circle:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**A Lapp**



Write three facts about Lapp life  
above the Arctic Circle:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# CLOTHING

## HISTORICAL AID

The Inuit people's ingenuity at designing cold weather clothing is still being copied today by Arctic and Antarctic explorers. Traditional clothing consists of inner and outer layers. For all but the coldest weather, an Inuit's inner clothing will keep a moderately active man perfectly warm. Consisting of a tunic, pants, socks and a low boot, the entire outfit weighs only about six pounds (2.7 k).

A layer of outer clothing is added to inner wear in extreme cold or during an inactive time such as waiting at a breathing hole during a seal hunt. These clothes weigh only about four pounds (4.5 k) and consist of a second tunic, mittens and high boots.

### PROJECT

Learn about the clothing worn by traditional Inuit people by making a paper doll.

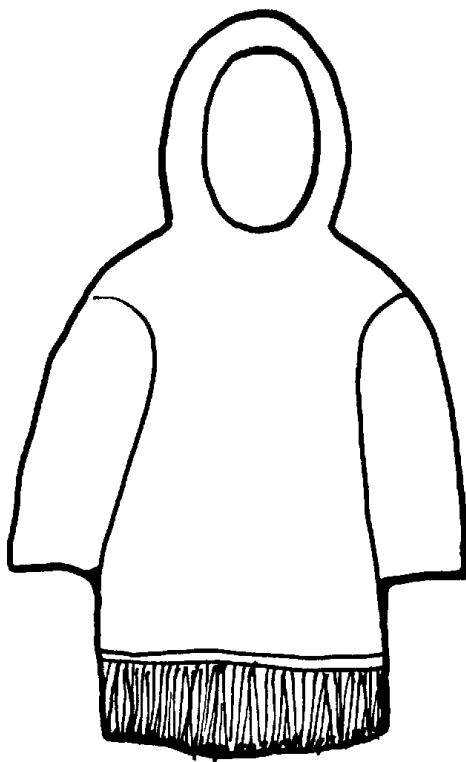
### MATERIALS

- Clothing pattern
- Colored pencils
- Scissors
- Card stock

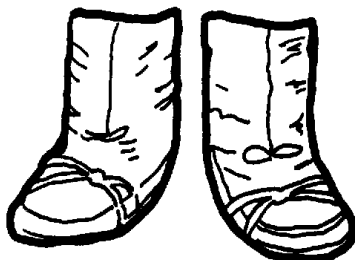
### DIRECTIONS

1. Reproduce the hunter pattern onto card stock, and the clothing pattern onto white paper.
2. Color and cut out the hunter and clothing. How would you dress your hunter if he were running alongside his dog sled? Ice fishing? Tossing a member of the hunting party into the air on a skin to look for caribou? Paddling a kayak?

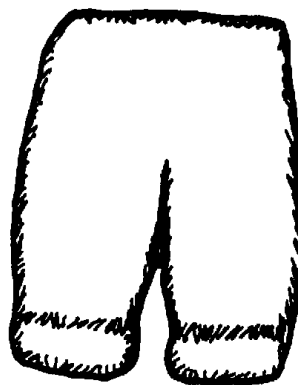




The tunic is made from soft fur or bird skins, and has the hair or feathers inside to provide an air space in which the warm air from the body collects. The tunic is designed to keep body heat in—there are no button holes and the seams are tightly sewn.



## INNER CLOTHING

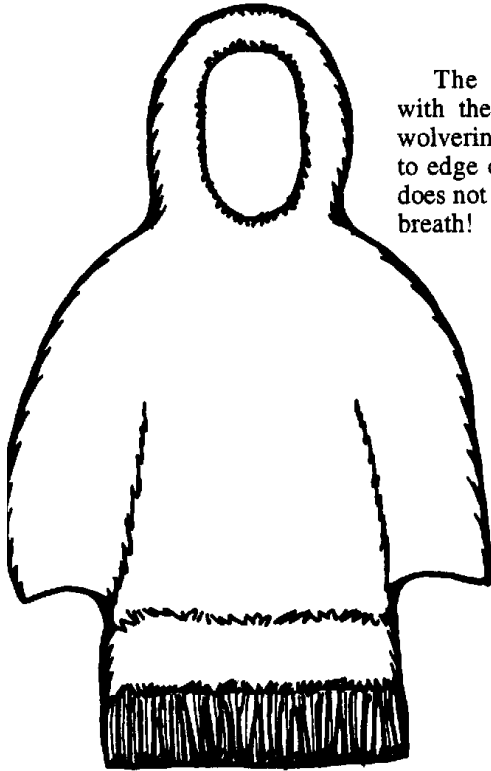


Pants are made from polar bear or caribou pelts and extend only just below the top of the boots. The pants are worn tucked into the boots.

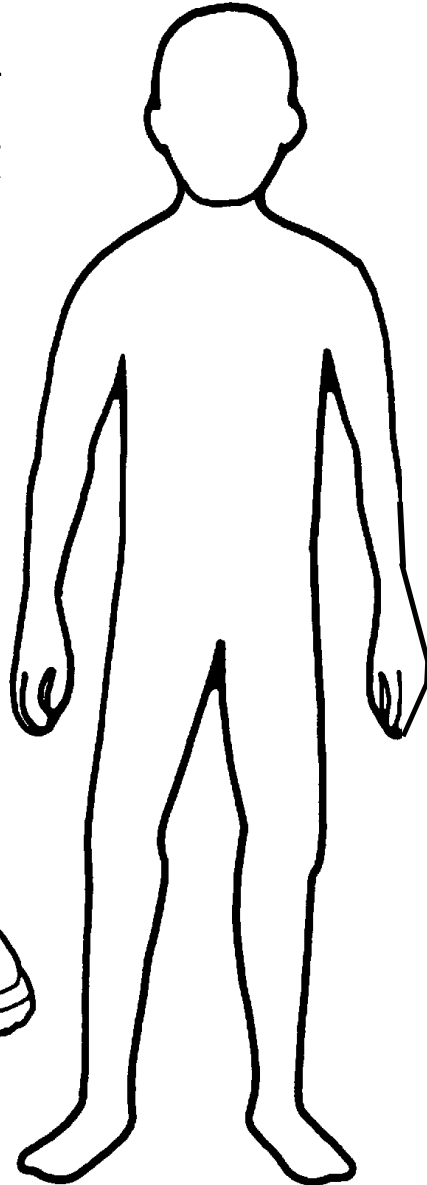


A fur sock is usually worn, with the fur side inward. This sock is loose-fitting and is packed with dry grass. The grass is frequently changed to keep the feet dry. Sometimes a low boot that resembles a slipper is worn over the sock.

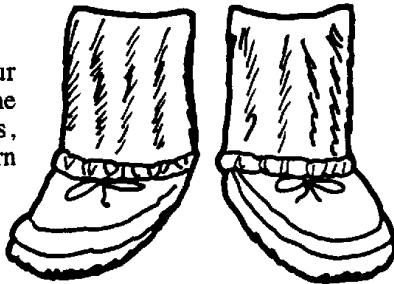
## OUTER CLOTHING



The outer tunic is worn with the hair out. A strip of wolverine or wolf fur is sewn to edge of the tunic because it does not collect ice from frozen breath!



High boots with the fur outside may be worn over the inner socks. Sometimes, several pairs of boots are worn at the same time!



Large mittens are worn, and the tunic is designed so that one's arm can be pulled inside to warm cold hands.